

# Daily Journal.

## A Patriotic Blacksmith.

The military fever is quite as prevalent in Brooklyn as in this city. Before the departure of the 14th Regiment, a man who carried on a blacksmith shop in connection with two of his sons, went to the headquarters to enlist. He said that he could leave the blacksmith business in the hands of the boys—"he couldn't stand it any longer, and go he must." He was enlisted.

Next day down comes the oldest of the boys. The blacksmith's business "wasn't very drivin'," and he guess John could take care of it. "Well," said the old man, "Go it." And the oldest son went it.

But the day following John made his appearance. He felt lonesome, and had shut up the shop. The father remonstrated, but the boy would enlist, and enlist he did.

Now the old gentleman had two more sons who "worked the farm" near Flushing. The military fever seems to have run in the family, for no sooner had the father and two older brothers enlisted than the younger sons came in for a like purpose.

The *Pater-familias* was a man of few words, but he said that he "wouldn't stand this anyhow." The blacksmith business might go to—some other place, but the farm must be looked after. So the boys were sent home. Presently one of them reappeared. They had concluded that one could manage the farm, and tossed up who should go with the Fourteenth, and he had won the chance.

This arrangement was finally agreed to. But on the day of departure the last boy of the family was on hand to join and on foot for marching. The old man was somewhat puzzled to know what arrangement could have been made which would allow all of the family to go, but the explanation of the boy solved the difficulty: "Father," said he, with a confidential chuckle in the old man's ear, "I've let the farm on shares!"—The whole family, father and four sons, went with the Fourteenth Regiment.—*N. Y. Post.*

## Theodore Frelinghuysen on the War.

At a flag-raising on Rutgers College building, at New Brunswick, N. J., on Monday, Theodore Frelinghuysen, the President of that institution, spoke as follows:

"The first cannon shot against Sumter struck the great heart of the American people, and that heart shall never cease beating until this wrong is avenged. Despising the remedies offered by the Constitution itself for redressing their supposed grievances, they, just as wicked men always do, have gathered their forces, have stolen forts and arsenals, have plundered our public property, murdered innocent citizens, and now are endeavoring to coil a serpent among the stars and stripes, whose fangs shall strike out the emblems of seven states from its glorious folds. If a foreign foe had attempted this the nation would have risen up as one man to hurl down the aggressor, and how much worse was it when the foe came from within our own bosom! In fact a more monstrous crime against human rights had never been perpetrated since the crucifixion of our Lord and Saviour. And, in view of all this, what do they ask? They cry out, 'let us alone! Do let us alone!' Jefferson Davis is not the first transgressor that has wanted to be let alone. [Laughter.] Adam and Eve when they sinned, sought to be let alone, by hiding themselves in the garden. But God and their sin found them out; and Jeff. Davis' sin, be sure of it, will find him out. We must fight; there is no alternative. Rebellion must be crushed, and then we shall become once more a happy and united people."

## Douglas.

All of our worst predictions in regard to this bold, bad man have been fully verified. If he has not been understood heretofore, the fault has not been ours. For three years we have labored to convince the people that he was an unprincipled demagogue, and would desert the South in the hour of trial, if he had not already done so.

Douglas is making the bitterest and most abusive speeches against the South. He advocates coercion, confiscation and every sort of destruction. If we are not mistaken, Douglas has a plantation and negroes in Mississippi. We would suggest the propriety of his property being seized, and sold off for the purpose of defending the South in a war in which he and Lincoln have involved the country.—*Memphis Avalanche.*

The last sentence in the above, that "Lincoln has involved the country" in this war, is decidedly cool, when it is known that the Southern traitors have been actively engaged in bringing it on for the last three years.

## Good for Parson Brownlow.

Parson Brownlow, of the Knoxville (Tennessee) Whig, still holds out nobly. In a late number he says:

"That all may understand us, we take occasion to say, free from all excitement, that to destroy our office, or stop our wind-pipe, is the only way in which we can be prevented from denouncing secession, and advocating the Union. There are now but three Union papers in Tennessee, as we consider, and unless we are assassinated, or our office destroyed, we shall soon have the honor of standing alone. And there we shall stand—neither the gates of hell, nor the pressure of secession riots, being able to prevail against our conviction of right."

## Gen. Aaron Ward on the War.

At the regular dinner of the officers of the second regiment on Wednesday, Gen. Aaron Ward, of Westchester county, was present and was called upon for a speech. In the course of his remarks he said:—*New York Post.*

"You all know gentlemen, how I have heretofore stood politically, as respects the contending parties of our country. I have been ranked among the hardest of the Hards, and have stood by the South through good and evil report; but it is due to candor to declare that, by the revolution in which they are now engaged, they have left their friends of the North without just cause. Even in this State, at the last election, there was an army of upwards of 300,000 men who cast their votes in favor of the South; but these are now opposed to the South, because of the revolution she has inaugurated."

CHANGES IN THE REBEL CABINET.—The Savannah Republican says:

"We have good reason to believe that, if not already done, a change will soon be effected in the Cabinet of President Davis.—It will extend to the War and Attorney General's offices, and it is understood that Mr. Walker and Mr. Benjamin are to change places." Matters do not appear to be going on very smoothly at Montgomery.

The number of fugitive slaves reported by the census of 1860 was 803, against 1,011, as reported in 1850. The Southern journals which have prated of the flight of slaves will find in these figures anything but consolation. The census of 1860 shows that the number of fugitives had fallen two hundred and eight below the number reported by the census of 1850. "Northern emissaries" have not been so busy after all.

## The Connecticut Troops.

The rifle regiment to be armed at Col. Colt's expense with his revolving rifle, has already enlisted seven companies, which have been accepted and mustered into service. The regiment will be filled this week. The third Connecticut regiment will probably leave for Washington on Saturday.—Twelve companies have offered to form a fifth regiment. In one establishment in Hartford, thirty men are employed day and night making army wagons for the Connecticut militia. It is stated as a remarkable fact that when the first regiment was paid off at New Haven, every man signed his own name to the pay roll. This is almost unprecedented, to find that every man in a regiment of troops can write his own name.

## Repudiation and Theft at the South.

The President has been importuned by men prominent in public life, and who hold high official stations, to confiscate Southern property located in the North. They desire him to interfere in the transfer of real estate, and base their proposition on the ground that Southern men decline to pay debts due North, and do not hesitate to seize property wherever they can find it.—To one of these delegations—and there have been several—Mr. Lincoln calmly listened, and then said, "No, gentlemen, never."—"But they do it," replied the spokesman.—"They," rejoined the President, "can afford to do wrong—I cannot." And so that question is settled.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Post says, so very cautiously is the Government respecting its projected movements, that it has little fear that the secession spies among us will get hold of its secrets. When friends cannot find out the plans of Gen. Scott, it is hardly probable that enemies will. As far as the number of troops in this city and the war spirit of the North are concerned, the Government is quite willing the South should get at the truth.

[From the Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph.]

## A Secession Catholic.

A rifle-whisky correspondent addresses our publisher in the following interesting communication:

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., April 26.

JOHN P. WALSH:

SIR—You will please discontinue your paper sent to my father (Jeremiah Murphy.) He died a short time ago, but if he were living, I am sure he would have it discontinued, since you uphold Lincoln in the bloody war he is about to inaugurate against the Southern people. All we have to say is, "lay on McDuff, and damed be he who first cries, hold, enough." We will make you and your sort smell hell. I believe my father has always paid in advance; if so, you need not send the paper until the year runs out; if we owe anything send your bill. I will settle, and cut your acquaintance forever, you damn rascal.

JEREMIAH MURPHY.

Adm'r. of Jeremiah Murphy, Dec'd.

A COMPLIMENT FOR OHIO.—The New York World says:

The great State of Ohio, central between the South, East and West, stands like an impregnable castle, four-square, against the rebellion that confronts her borders. Her Governor at once responds to the cry of the loyalists in St. Louis, by a call to his people for funds to supply the sinews of war. She is no less mindful of the struggle in Virginia west, and her forces are ready to cross the dividing river on the instant when their aid shall be needed to support the Unionists of the still faithful courtesies.